

Fraxinus cuspidata, *Ungnadia speciosa*, *Quercus gravesii* y *Q. invaginata*, 1600 m, 29 Mar 1992, M. A. Carranza 1523, J. Noriega y L. García (ANSM).

***Oenothera missouriensis* Sims.**

Specimens examined: MÉXICO: Coahuila: Mpio. Muzquiz: Carr. Muzquiz-Boquillas (53), Rancho la Babia, área cercana al arroyo la Babia, 28°33'N, 102°05'W, matorral de *Leucophyllum Futescens*, *Acacia rigidula* con *Rhus virens*, *R. lanceolata* y *Ephedra*, 950 m, 17 Sep 1992, J. A. Villarreal 6971, M. A. Carranza y R. Vasquez A. (ANSM, MEXU).

Oenothera missouriensis is widely distributed in limestone knobs, prairies and dry hills in the High Plains through Oklahoma, west Arkansas, Missouri to Kansas and Nebraska and into northcentral Texas (the Edwards Plateau). The coahuilan population belongs to the var. *incana* Gray and is located in an intermountain valley in central Coahuila disjunct from the closest Texan location. Numerous other species show a similar pattern of distribution as noted by Nesom (1992), considering that the two species here recorded have a primarily North American distribution extending into northern México.

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A STATE RECORD FOR *CYPERUS GRAYOIDES* (CYPERACEAE) IN ARKANSAS—*Cyperus grayoides* Mohlenbrock is an obscure member of *Cyperus* section *Laxiglumi*. It has previously been reported from Illinois, Missouri, Texas, and Louisiana. In Illinois its habitat is dry sand prairie located on the terraces of outwash plains of the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers (White & Madany 1978). In Missouri it is locally abundant on the Scotco sandridges of the southeastern lowlands (Carter & Bryson 1991). The Texas and Louisiana occurrences are described as located on pine barrens, xeric riparian sandhills, sandhill woodland, and deep sand savanna (Bridges & Orzell 1989). An Arkansas station was discovered as follows:

Voucher specimens: U.S.A. ARKANSAS. Ouachita Co.: ca. 2.5 km E of Chidester, NW1/4 of NE1/4 Section 6, T12N, R19W, on Agala soil, 11 Sep 1993, *Logan 1993–95* (ISU, UARK, VSC).

Approximately 100 plants were observed in a sunny opening of a pine sandhill community. Associate species include *Polygonella americana*, *Stylisma pickeringii*, *Quercus incana*, *Q. stellata* var. *margaretta*, *Polansia erosa*, *Haplopappus divaricatus*, and *Monarda punctata*. The site is undergoing active erosion. The presence of active disturbance to the site corresponds to descriptions given for sites in other states (Bridges & Orzell 1989; Carter & Bryson 1991; Herkert 1991). The pine sandhill community where the species was found corresponds more closely to the descriptions of *C. grayoides* locations in Texas and Louisiana (Bridges & Orzell 1989) than to those in Missouri or Illinois (Carter & Bryson 1991).

Discovery of *C. grayoides* in Arkansas indicates that this species should be looked for in other sandhill communities of southwestern Arkansas. Additionally, the presence in northeastern Arkansas of soils derived from sand deposits related to the sandy soils of southeastern Missouri (Saucier 1978) indicates that the species should also be searched for in that portion of the state.

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